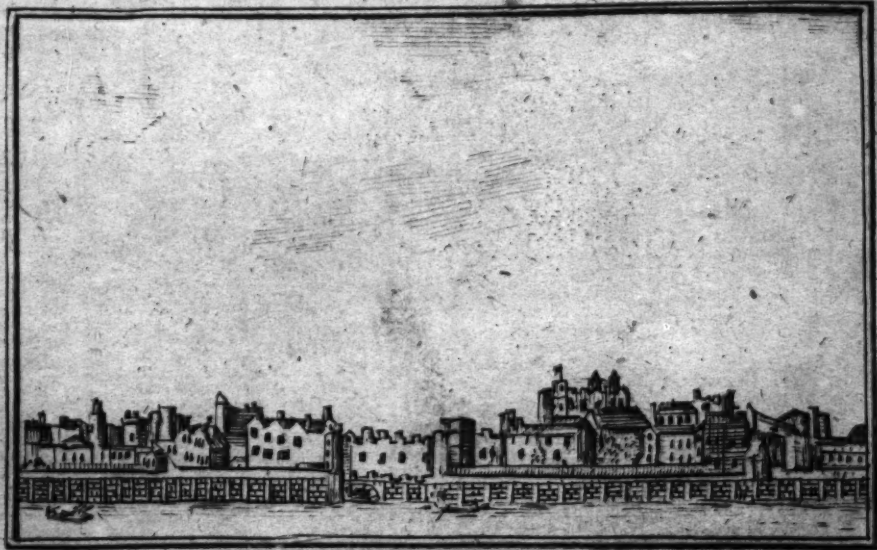




The Tower.

THE
CURIOSITIES
OF
London and Westminster
DESCRIBED.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

Embellished with Elegant COPPER PLATES.

VOLUME I.

Containing a Description of

The Tower of London	St. Luke's Hospital
The Monument	The Magdalen House
London Bridge	Gresham College
The Custom House	Sion College
The Royal Exchange	AND
Bethlem Hospital	The South Sea House

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THE
TOWER OF LONDON.

AFTER *William the Conqueror* had made himself master of *England*, by the decisive victory of *Hastings*, he began to lay the foundation of the **TOWER OF LONDON** in 1076, as a secure retreat for his followers, upon any sudden surprise from his enemies; and that part of the building commonly called the *White Tower*, was erected during his life time.

The remainder was completed by *William Rufus*, his son and successor, who, in the year 1098, surrounded it with a wall, and fortified it with a deep and broad ditch; but here we must be understood to speak only of
B 2 the

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the *Tower* as a defensive retreat, for the number of dwellings and offices have been gradually and greatly increased.

The situation of the *Tower* is excellently chosen as a place of defence. It lies to the eastward of *London*, and on the north of the river *Thames*, from which it is parted by a ditch, and a commodious wharf, which has a communication by a drawbridge to facilitate the receiving or delivering ammunition and military stores. On this wharf is a platform, planted with sixty-one pieces of cannon, mounted on iron carriages; they are fired usually on state days, or in cases of public rejoicing. Within the walls is a platform, called the *Ladies Line*, running parallel to the wharf, which is much resorted to by the fair sex in the summer, being shaded on one side by a row of lofty trees, and affording, on the other, an agreeable view of the river *Thames*. Upon this platform, to which you ascend by stone steps, you may go almost

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almost round the *Tower*. And in this walk you will meet with three batteries; the first, called the *Devil's Battery*, is mounted with five pieces of cannon, and on its platform are planted seven; the name of the next is the *Stone Battery*, and the third the *Wooden Battery*: the former defended by eight guns, and the latter by six.

You enter the *Tower* by an outer gate to the west, and having passed a stone bridge, built over the ditch, you arrive at the principal gate. There is also an entrance for foot passengers, over the drawbridge above mentioned; and the *Traitor's Gate*, so called from its having been formerly customary to bring traitors and state prisoners to and from the *Tower* by this entrance. Over this is a building, which contains the works that supply the *Tower* with water, as also the mill, and the infirmary.

The gates are opened and shut with great ceremony. About six in the morning in summer, and at day break

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in winter, the yeoman porter goes to the governor for the keys; the usual challenge he receives from the guard is, *Who comes there?* He answers, *The Keys;* the challenger then says, *Pass Keys;* upon which the officer orders the guard to rest their firelocks; the yeoman says, *God Save King George;* and the guards answer aloud, *Amen.* On the evening, the same ceremony is repeated, and the keys are carried to the governor; after which no person can go out or in on any pretence till morning, without the watch word, which is kept very secret, and is the same, on the same night, in every fortified place throughout the king's dominions.

The principal officer of the *Tower* is the *Constable*, who is usually of the highest quality; his post at coronations and other state ceremonies is of the utmost consequence, he having the regalia in his custody. He hath under him a Lieutenant; and a Deputy-lieutenant, called the Governor; a Tower major,

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major, gentleman porter, yeoman porter, gentleman gaoler, four quarter gunners, and forty warders, whose uniform is the same with the King's yeomen of the guard: there is besides a battalion of foot-guards on duty quartered in barracks, which have been lately rebuilt.

The principal buildings within the walls are the church, which contains nothing remarkable; the White Tower, the Offices of Ordnance, of the Mint, and of the Keeper of the Records; the Jewel Office, the Horse Armoury, the grand Store-house, the New or Small Armoury; with houses for the officers, and barracks for the soldiers, besides prisons for state delinquents.

The *White Tower* is a square irregular building, situated almost in the centre, and ornamented with four watch-towers, one of which is now converted into an observatory.

It consists of three lofty stories, under which are commodious vaults, filled

B. 4 with

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with salt-petre; and it is covered with flat leads.

In the first story is a small armoury for the sea-service, containing arms for more than 10,000 seamen; and also closets and presses in abundance, filled with warlike instruments without number. Over these are two other floors, filled with arms and armourers tools. In the upper story are lodged matches, sheep skins, and tanned hides; and in a little room some valuable records are deposited, as also models of various destructive engines, that have from time to time been presented to the government.

On the top is a large cistern for supplying the garrison with water; it is seven feet deep, nine in breadth, and sixty in length, and is filled from the *Thames* by means of the engine before mentioned.

The *Office of Ordnance* is kept in *Coal Harbour*; to which all other offices for supplying artillery, arms, ammunition, &c. to any part of his Majesty's domi-

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dominions, are accountable ; and from hence all orders for every kind of service are issued.

The *Mint* is also a separate division, and contains houses for all the officers belonging to the coinage.

The *Office of Records* is opposite the platform above mentioned. It has lately been wainscotted within, and ornamented without. Here all the rolls from King *John* to the beginning of the reign of *Richard III.* are deposited in fifty six pressures, and contain the ancient tenures of all the lands in *England*, with a survey of the manors ; the originals of all laws and statutes ; the rights of *England* to the dominion of the *British* seas ; leagues and treaties with foreign princes, the achievements of *England* in foreign wars, ancient grants of our kings to their subjects ; the forms of submission of the *Scottish* kings ; with many others of great importance, all regularly disposed, and properly referred to by indexes.

The

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The *Jewel Office* is about twenty yards to the east of the Store-house, of which we shall speak by and by.

The *Horse Armoury* is a little eastward of the White Tower; and will be described hereafter.

The *Store-house* is to the northward of the White Tower; it was built to the first floor by King *James II.* and finished by K. *William*, who erected the room called the *New or Small Armoury*. This structure is of brick and stone, and on the north side is a stately door case of good workmanship, adorned with the king's arms, and enriched with trophies.

Of the Lions, and other Wild Beasts.

AS soon as you enter the outer gate, and have passed what is called the Spur guard, you will see the Keeper's house front you, and on the right hand, the figure of a Lion upon the wall; there is also another figure of a Lion over the door, where you
are

are to enter ; by ringing at this door, and paying sixpence each person, you are immediately conducted into a yard, where is a range of dens, in the form of a half moon, in which you will observe,

1. A young He Lion, called Marco, presented to the King by the Duke of Cumberland ; he is remarkably fierce, and every attempt to tame him fruitless.

2. POLLY, a young Lioness, brought from *Morocco*, by Mr. *Whitton*. Polly's den was lately occupied by DUNCO, a lion lately dead, remarkable for his tameness. There is one circumstance respecting his behaviour, which I must relate, as in tenderness he seems to have come near to human nature, and in friendship to have surpassed it.

“ When DUNCO was in the den alone, an accident happened to the lower part of it, which so impaired the wood-work, that he could not be kept with safety ; the carpenter was therefore called to mend it, who wisely stood at a distance, and would

not

not approach the den for fear of the Lion. Upon this one of the keepers stepped into the den, and agreed to keep DUNCO in the upper part of his house, while the carpenter was at work beneath. It happened, however, that the keeper, after playing some time with the Lion, fell fast asleep. The carpenter continued his work, without knowing to what danger he was exposed, and when he had done, called the keeper to come down and fasten the door; but receiving no answer, he ran out of the den, and was greatly surprised to see, through the grate, both the keeper and the Lion stretched upon the floor, and sleeping together. He again called *William*, but *William* was too sound asleep to make any answer; however the Lion reared up his great head, and, after looking at the carpenter some time, threw his huge paw over *William's* breast, and laying his nose upon his head, again composed himself to rest. The carpenter, already
ready

ready terrified with his own situation, was still more alarmed when he saw the keeper thus encircled with the paws of the Lion, and ran into the house for aid. Some of the people came out, and having bolted the den-door, which the carpenter had neglected in his precipitate retreat, they roused *William*, who shaking the Lion by the paw, took his leave; but *Dunco* was too well bred to suffer his friend to go without some little ceremony, or marks of esteem; he first rubbed his great nose against the keeper's knees, then held him by the coat, as if he would have said, *Do stay a little longer.*; and when he found no entreaties could prevail on *William* to take the other nap, he courteously waited on him to the door.

3. *Dido*, a fine young Lioness, bred in the Tower. In this den was formerly kept *Pompey*, her brother; they were both bred from *Zara*, an old Lioness, presented by the Dey of *Algiers*. *Pompey* was lately sent as a present

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present to the Nabob of *Arcot*. They were both very tame, and fond of playing with their keeper.

4. CHARLEY, a young Panther from *East Florida*, presented to the Queen by Governor *Grant*.

5. Two large Wolves, one from *Saxony*, and the other from *France*, lately presented by Colonel *Hollingsworth*. These creatures are very ravenous, and are a terror to men and cattle; and in severe frosts and snows they come from the woods, and fall upon every living thing they meet, and frequently even enter houses in quest of food.

6. HECTOR, a fine young Lion, presented to his Majesty by the Emperor of *Morocco*.

7. Miss FANNY, a beautiful young Lioness, brought from *Bombay* by Capt. *Webb*, and by him presented to his Majesty. She is good tempered, and so very tame, that some time since, being indisposed, and not eating her meat, the keepers prepared a dose of
physic

physic for her, and one of them held her mouth open with his hands, while the other poured the physic down her throat; and though this draught was repeated three or four times, she shewed no greater dislike, than a growl of disapprobation.

8. Miss JENNY, a *Bengal Tygress*, brought from *Madras*, by *Gov. Pigot*: a very beautiful creature.

JENNY's den was lately inhabited by NERO, the oldest Lion in the Tower, who died a little while ago. The looks of this animal were wont to strike the stoutest beholder with awe. His head was large, and covered with a long shagged mane, that reached to his shoulders; which added rather to the terror than majesty of his countenance; his eyes were far set in his head, and darted, as it were, a kind of red flame through his long, shaggy, and dishevelled hair, which raised such an idea of fierceness, as cannot be excited in the mind, unaccompanied with fear. His mouth opened wide, and discovered

discovered a frightful set of teeth: and when he roared, he might be heard at a great distance. He was of a brownish cream colour, about four feet high, his body small in proportion to his head, but his legs had the appearance of amazing strength, the large muscles of them being visible through the skin. His fore feet were armed with five prodigious claws, and his hind feet with four. This stately creature had his shoulder slipped by accident, which made him go lame; he was very gentle and tractable to his feeder, and would lie down and play with him like a spaniel; but I would advise no stranger to be so familiar with any animals they may be shewn, as it would be dangerous to come within their reach.

9. BOGARY, a beautiful young Leopardess, presented to his Majesty by the *Algerine* Ambassador,

10. Miss NANCY, a fierce young Tygress, very large, brought from the coast

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coast of *Guinea*, and presented to his late Majesty, by Capt. *Scott*.

11. *CLEONE*, a young *Lioness*, brought from the Coast of *Barbary*; she is very tame; of a beautiful cream colour, with brown spots; and was presented to her Majesty by the Earl of *Bute*.

12. *PENELOPE*, a young *Bear*, from *North America*; she is remarkably tame, and was presented by Captain *Scowen*.

13. *Miss BETSEY*, a *Tyger-Cat*, from *Senegal*, presented by Col. *Nugent*.

14. *PRINCESS*, a large *Tyger-Cat* from *Bombay*, presented by Capt. *Fletcher*. These two last-mentioned animals are very fierce, of a cream colour, beautifully spotted, and are about the size of a *Harrier*.

15. A large brown *EAGLE*, removed from the *Queen's palace*. The *Eagle* is esteemed the *King of Birds*, as the *Lion* is the *King of Beasts*; because of all the subordinations of their respective species, they have the superi-

ority in point of fierceness, and power to overcome and destroy; for though there are of each kind others of far greater strength; as the bull for instance, in one species, and the ostrich in the other; yet nature has withheld from these the weapons of destruction, or the agility to use them, which she has for wise purposes, although unknown to us, bestowed upon the others; and though the dominion is frequently disputed in the wilderness and forest, and sometimes the lion is vanquished by the tyger, and the eagle by the vulture, yet nature has sufficiently confirmed their respective dignities by this; no beast, though ever so fierce, and made ravenous by hunger, will attack the lion for prey; nor bird the eagle; an observation that has escaped the generality of writers on this subject—The eagle is generally of a dark brown colour, has a large hooked bill, and vast talons, and has such strength, that I have heard

heard it confidently affirmed by persons of undoubted credit, that they have been known to carry infants to their young, when they have failed of other food. An instance whereof happened, as Sir *Robert Sibbald* reports, while he was in the *Orkney Isles*; for a woman there, being at harvest work, and leaving her child, about a year old, at some distance from her, an eagle in search of prey espied it, seized it in her talons, and carried it to her nest upon a neighbouring rock: which some fishermen from the shore accidentally observing, pursued and attacked the eagle, and brought off the infant yet alive.—Lambs, hares, pheasants, fawns, and kids, are the ordinary food with which these birds bring up their young.

16 and 17. BOB and SAL, a Tyger and Tygress, presented to the King by the Emperor of *Morocco*. They are very beautiful, and were some time ago put together to breed, but are now parted.

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All the creatures here shewn are regularly fed and carefully attended, which in some measure takes off from their savage nature, and makes them comparatively tame and submissive.

We cannot quit this subject, without lamenting the loss of a fine large Ostrich who lately died here, and of whom we shall give some account, as we hope to see her habitation soon occupied by another. This creature was sent as a present to his late Majesty by the Dey of *Tunis*. Her shape and colour was not very unlike that of the turkey-cock breed, only greyer; but the size vastly bigger, being formerly accounted the largest bird in the world; but later discoveries have proved the contrary. Her legs were as much as a man could well grasp, and very long, as was the neck, of which she had great command, carrying it as erect and stately as the Swan does, so that when she walked, her bill was higher than the tallest man's head. You may judge of her bulk by her eggs, of which she has laid fourteen since she came

came to *England*, several of which are now to be seen, each weighing upwards of five pounds, and when first laid weighed above six; she had a pretty large room to live in, which was often cleaned, and the straw therein shifted, otherwise she would soon have died; for the climate of this country seems by no means fitted to its tender nature, tho' by its large bones and vast bulk, it appeared to be very strong. There were some time ago a couple of these birds, but one died before the other by swallowing a large nail, that stopped its passage.

Till within very lately the number of wild Beasts and Birds exhibited in the Tower was considerably larger than at present; but as the climate of *England* does not agree with the constitutions of many of them, being too warm for those brought from the northern regions of *Russia*, *Siberia*, &c. and too cold for those from *Bengal*, *Morocco*, and the deserts of *Africa*, several of the latter have died last winter from the severity of the weather, and nearly as many of the for-

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mer from the heat of the preceding summer. Many other rare animals, however, are daily expected to arrive from abroad, which will make the collection at the Tower much more worthy of notice than it has ever yet been.

*For a sight of these Animals, each person
must pay Sixpence.*

Of the spoils of the Invincible Armada

THE building wherein these spoils are deposited, is situated to the east of the White Tower, in order to perpetuate to posterity the memory of that signal victory obtained by the *English* over the whole naval power of *Spain* in the reign of *Q. Elizabeth*. This *ARMADA* consisted of 132 ships, on board of which were 19,290 soldiers, 8350 sailors, 2080 galley slaves, and 2630 pieces of cannon, which at that time of day was a prodigious force. On the 21st of July, 1588, this fleet appeared off *Plymouth*, and was met there by the *English*, under the command of Lord *Effingham*, *Drake*, *Darwkins*, and *Forbisher*; when both fleets formed the line of battle, and *Drake*, *Darwkins*, and *Forbisher*, put the enemy's rear into disorder, and forced them upon the centre, which occasioned some confusion: but night coming on, obliged both parties to lie by. The very night after the

first engagement, one of the ships of the line, by some accident or other, blew up, and the fire from her communicating itself to the ship wherein *Don Pedro de Valdes* was captain, she fell a prize to Admiral *Drake*. Two days were spent in repairing the damages sustained on both sides, in which time the *English* were continually reinforced with men, ammunition and ships, which enabled them, on the 23d, after some time spent in striving to gain the wind, to fight the enemy on more equal terms, and the battle became general.

But what completed the victory was a scheme of Capt. *Drake's*, which was, to fit up eight old shattered ships, and fill them with all sorts of combustibles; and when the fleet came up with the enemy, who lay at anchor off *Calais*, waiting for the Duke of *Parma*, those ships were secretly dispatched in the night, with proper instructions to the captains to grapple at proper distances where the enemy were closest in the line, observing always to keep the wind; and when their ships
were

were thus properly stationed to set them on fire, and then bring off their men: this was executed with all imaginable success; for while the *Spaniards*, thinking themselves surprised, were preparing for an unexpected attack, the captains of the fire-ships did their business, and in little more than an hour the whole ocean seemed on fire. Nothing but horror, confusion, and hurry ensued; some were on fire, some fell foul of others, and others cut their cables, and drove on shore; the Duke of *Medina* ordered his fleet to separate, every one shifting for himself, and to rendezvous next morning at *Graveling*: though these were the best of orders that could have been issued, yet the *English* reaped all the advantage they could have wished, as they had an opportunity of attacking their huge ships singly, with what force they thought proper, and of coming to a general engagement before the *Spaniards* were recovered from their panic. *Drake* and *For-*

Forbisher improved their turn of fortune in their favour, and attacked the Duke of *Medina's* own squadron before it could be formed, while the other commanders were as vigilant in seeking out the scattered remains of *Lewya's* and *Rycaldo's*; in a word, the sea seemed covered with wrecks; and the flower of the *English* Nobility, who had waited on shore for the event of this engagement, seeing all fears over from the *Spaniards* landing, flocked on board the ships, which were now increased to the number of 150 sail, to be sharers in the glory of delivering their country from slavery.

In these several engagements, fifteen of their stoutest ships, besides transports, were either destroyed or taken. On the coast of *Ireland* some were sunk, some run on sands, and some burnt by the *Spaniards* themselves. In short, from the 21st of *July*, when this vaunting Armada was first beaten by the *English*, until the 10th of *September* following, when the shattered remains of it
passed

passed the *Irish* coast, it should seem it had never had one good day or night ; so that of 132 ships that arrived in the *British* channel, scarce seventy of them returned home again, and of 30,000 souls on board upwards of 20,000 were either killed or drowned, or remained prisoners in *England*.

The Spoils taken in the Armada, are,

1. The common soldiers pikes, 18 feet long, pointed with long sharp spikes, and shod with iron.

2. The *Spanish* officers lances, finely engraven; these were formerly gilt, but the gilding is now almost worn off with cleaning.

3. The *Spanish* ranceur, made in different forms, with which they intended either to kill the men on horseback, or pull them off their horses. On one of them is a piece of silver coin, which they intended to make current; on it are three heads, viz. the *Pope's*, *Philip II's* and *Queen Mary's*.

4. A pistol in a shield, so contrived as to fire and cover the body at the same time with the shield. The sight of the enemy is to be taken through a little grate in the shield, which is pistol proof.

5. The banner, with a crucifix upon it, which was to have been carried before the *Spanish* General. On it is engraved the Pope's benediction before the *Spanish* fleet sailed; for he came to the water side, blessed it, and stiled it INVINCIBLE.

6. The *Spanish* cravats; these are engines made of iron, contrived to lock the feet, arms, and heads of *English* heretics together.

7. *Spanish* bilboes, to yoke the *English* Prisoners two and two.

8. *Spanish* shot, which are all admirably contrived for destroying the masts and rigging of ships, and sweeping the decks of their men.

9. *Spanish* spadas, poisoned at the points, so that if a man received ever so slight a wound with one of them, it proved certain death.

10. *Spa-*

10. *Spanish* halberts, or spears, some whereof are curiously engraven, and inlaid with gold.

11. A *Spanish* pole-axe, used in boarding of ships.

12. Thumb screws, of which there were several chests full on board the *Spanish* fleet. They were intended to extort confession from the *English* where their money was hid.

13. The *Spanish* morning star; an engine resembling the figure of a star, of which there were many thousands on board with poisoned points.

14. The *Spanish* general's halbert, covered with velvet. And on its top is the Pope's head curiously engraven.

15. A *Spanish* battle-axe, so contrived as to strike four holes in a man's skull at once; and has besides a pistol in its handle.

16. The last thing they shew of these memorable spoils, is the *Spanish* general's shield, carried before him as an ensign of honour. On it are depicted, in most curious workmanship, the labours of Hercules.

Hercules, and other expressive allegories.

*The other Curiosities shewn in this Room,
are,*

17. A small train of little cannon, mounted on proper carriages, being a present from the foundery of *London* to King *Charles I.* when a child, to practise the art of gunnery with.

18. *Danish* and *Saxon* clubs, which weapons those people used in the conquest of *England*, and are of the greatest antiquity of any curiosities in the Tower, having lain there about 600 years.

19. The axe with which *Ann Bullen*, (mother of *Queen Elizabeth*) was beheaded. At the time of her death she was not quite 30 years of age, and fell a sacrifice to the caprice of *Henry VIII.* to whom she was lawfully married. The Earl of *Essex* was likewise beheaded with the same axe.

20. King *Henry* the VIIIth's walking
ing

ing-staff, which has three match-lock pistols in it, with coverings to keep the charges dry. With this staff the king walked round the city sometimes, to see that the constables did their duty; and one night as he was walking near the bridge foot, the constable stopt him, to know what he did with such a weapon at that time of the night; upon which the king struck him; but the constable calling the watchmen to his assistance, his majesty was carried to the *Poultry Compter*, where he lay till morning. When the keeper was informed of the rank of his prisoner, he dispatched a messenger to the constable, who came trembling with fear, expecting nothing less than to be hanged, drawn, and quartered; but instead of that, the king applauded his honesty, and made him a handsome present. At the same time he settled upon *St. Magnus's* parish an annual grant of 23l. and a mark; and made a provision for furnishing 30 chaldrons of coals, and a large allowance of bread annually for ever,

ever, towards the comfortable relief of his fellow prisoners and their successors.

21. A large wooden cannon called *Policy*. When *Henry VIII.* besieged *Bologne*, the road being impassable for heavy cannon, he caused a number of these wooden ones to be made and mounted on batteries, before the town, which so terrified the *French* commandant, that when he beheld a formidable train, as he thought, just ready to play, he gave up the town without firing a shot.

22. Weapons made with the part of a scythe fixed on a pole, which were taken from the Duke of *Monmouth's* party at the battle of *Sedgemoor*, in the reign of *James II.*

23. The partizans that were carried at the funeral of King *William III.*

24. A perfect model of that most admirable machine, the idea of which was brought from *Italy* by Sir *Thomas Lambe*, and first erected at *Derby* at his own expence, for making thrown silk. This ingenious gentleman made two attempts

tempts at the hazard of his life, for the completing of this machine, which by means of a friar he at length effected; and having obtained the sanction of an act of parliament, in the year 1742, by which 14,000 pounds were granted to his Majesty, to be paid to him as a reward for his eminent service in discovering and introducing the said machine, he finally completed it, and brought it into use. The following is a brief account of it: It contains 26,586 wheels, and 97,749 movements, which works 93,726 yards of silk thread every time the water wheel goes round, which is thrice in one minute, and 318,504,960 yards in twenty-four hours. One water wheel gives motion to the rest of the wheels and movements, of which any one may be stopped separately. One fire engine conveys warm air to every individual part of the machine, and one regulator governs the whole work.

For the sight of these Curiosities a single Person pays 4d. but two or more, 2d. each.

Of the SMALL ARMORY.

This is situated to the east of the Chapel. On the left side of the uppermost landing-place is the workshop, wherein are employed about fourteen people in cleaning and new placing the arms. When you enter the Armory itself, you will see, at one view, arms for near 80,000 men, all bright and fit for service; disposed in the following forms and order:

The two side walls are adorned with pilasters of pikes sixteen feet long, with capitals of pistols in the *Corinthian* order. At the west end are two curious pyramids of pistols, standing upon crowns, globes, and sceptres, placed upon a pedestal five feet high. At the east, or farther end, are two suits of armour, one of *Henry V.* the other of *Henry VI.* over each of which is a semicircle of pistols; between these is the figure of an organ, the large pipes composed of brass blunderbusses, the small

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small of pistols; on one side is the representation of a fiery serpent, the body of pistols, winding round in the form of a snake: and on the other, a seven-headed monster, whose heads are very artificially combined by links of pistols.

Here you will also be shewn,

1. Some arms taken at *Bath* in the year 1715.
 2. Bayonets and pistols put up in the form of half-moons and fans, with the imitation of a target in the center, made up of bayonet blades.
 3. Brass blunderbusses, with capitals of pistols over them; and a number of bayonets so disposed, as to represent the waves of the sea.
 4. Bayonets and sword bayonets in the form of half-moons and fans, and set in scollop shells finely carved.
 5. The rising sun, whose rays are represented by pistols, properly dis-
- D 2 posed,

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posed, set in a chequered frame of hangers of a peculiar make, having brass handles, and the form of a dog's head on their pommels.

6. Four beautiful twisted pillars, made with pistols, about 22 feet high, and placed at right angles, with a falling star on the ceiling, exactly in the middle of them. Into this opens a grand entrance, which has been newly ornamented; the capitals and heads of *Julius* and *Augustus Cæsar* are all finely gilt, and the whole fitted up in a most elegant manner.

7. The form of a pair of large folding gates, made of serjeant's halberds.

8. Horsemen's carbines, blunderbusses, and pistols, hanging in furbelows and flounces,

9. *Medusa's* head, commonly called the witch of *Endor*, with snakes flinging her. — The features are finely carved, and the whole figure contrived with curious art.

10. A grand figure of a lofty organ,
ten

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ten ranges high, in which are contained upwards of 2000 pair of pistols.

12. *Jupiter* riding in a fiery chariot, drawn by eagles, holding a thunderbolt in his left hand; and over his head is a rainbow; this is finely carved, and decorated with bayonets.

13. King *Henry V.* the greatest conqueror in his time.

14. King *Henry VI.* his son.

15. A representation of the star, garter, and thistle, ornamented with pistols, &c. and enriched with birds, and other creatures.

16. The arms taken from Sir *William Perkins*, Sir *John Friend*, *Charnock*, and others concerned in the assassination plot, in 1696, among which they shew the very blunderbuss with which they intended to shoot King *William* near *Turnham Green*, in his way to *Hampton Court*; also the carbine with which *Charnock* undertook to shoot that monarch as he rode a hunting.

17. Lastly, you are shewn the *Highlander's* arms, taken 1715, particularly

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the Earl of *Mar's* fine piece, inlaid with mother of pearl; also a Highland broadsword, with which a *Highlander* struck General *Evans* over the head, and at one blow cut him through his hat, wig, and iron scull-cap. Here is also the sword of *Justice* (having a sharp point) and the sword of *Mercy* (having a blunt point) carried before the Pretender when proclaimed in *Scotland* in 1715; some of the *Highlander's* pistols, the barrels and stocks being all iron; also a *Highlander's* ax, with which Colonel *Gardiner* was killed at the battle of *Preston Pans*.

A discerning eye will discover a thousand peculiarities in the disposition of so vast a variety of arms, which no description can reach; and therefore it is fit that every one who has a taste for the admirable combinations of art, should gratify that darling passion with the sight of a curiosity, the noblest in its kind the world affords. There are, besides, 19,200 muskets.

For a sight of these, one Person pays 6d. two or more, 3d. each.

Of

Of the ROYAL TRAIN of ARTILLERY.

THIS is on the ground floor of the same building; where you will first see two copper cannon, 3 pounders, on wheels, which were taken from the Governor's house at *Quebec*.

2. Two mortars, and upwards of 20 fine pieces of cannon, lately taken from the *French* at *Cherburgh*.

3. Two large pieces of cannon, used by Admiral *Vernon* before *Carthage*na; they have each a large scale driven out of their muzzles by balls from the castle of *Bocca Chica*.

4. Two carved pieces, presented by the City of *London* to the young Duke of *Gloucester*, Queen *Ann*'s son.

5. Four small mortars in miniature, for throwing hand grenadoes, the invention of Colonel *Brown*. They are fired with a lock like a common gun; but have not been introduced into practice.

6. Two fine brass cannon taken from

from the walls of *Vigo* by the late Lord *Cobham*, in 1774. Their breeches represent lions couchant, with the effigy of *St. Barbara*, to whom they were dedicated.

7. A petard, for the breaking open city or castle gates.

8. A large train of fine brass battering cannon, 24 pounders.

9. A parcel of cannon of a new invention, from 6 to 24 pounders. Their excellence consists in their lightness; the 24 pounders weighing not quite 1700 weight; whereas formerly they weighed 5000, the rest are in proportion; and also in the contrivance for levelling them, which is by a screw, instead of beds and wedges.

10. Brass mortars, 13 inches diameter, which throw a shell of 300 weight; with a number of lesser mortars and shells in proportion.

11. A carcase, which they fill in sieges with pitch, tar, and other combustibles, to set towns on fire.

12. A *Spanish* mortar, of 12 inches diameter,

diameter, taken on board a ship in the *West-Indies*.

13. Six *French* pieces of cannon, six pounders, taken from the rebels at the battle of *Culloden*, April 16, 1746.

14. A beautiful piece of ordnance, made for King *Charles I.* when Prince of *Wales*. It is finely ornamented with several emblematical devices.

15. A train of field pieces, called the galloping train, carrying a ball of one pound and a half each.

16. A destroying engine that throws 30 hand grenadoes at once.

17. A most curious brass cannon made for Prince *Henry*, eldest son of King *James I.* the ornamenting whereof is said to have cost 200l.

18. A piece with seven bores, for throwing so many bullets at once; and another with three, made as early as *Henry the VIIth's* time.

19. The drum-major's chariot of state, with the kettle drums.

20. Two *French* field pieces, taken at the battle of *Hochstadt* in 1704.

21. An

21. An iron cannon of the first invention, being bars of iron hammered together, and hooped from top to bottom with iron hoops, to prevent its bursting. It has no carriage, but was to be moved from place to place by means of six rings fixed to it at a proper distance.

22. A large mortar, weighing upwards of 6000 weight, and throwing a shell of 500 weight two miles : This mortar was fired so often against *Namur*, in King *William's* time, that the very touch-hole is melted for want of giving it time to cool.

23. A fine twisted brass cannon, 12 feet long, made in *Edward the VIIIth's* time, called *Queen Elizabeth's* pocket pistol.

24. Two brass cannon, three bores each, carrying six pounders ; taken by the Duke of *Marlborough*, at the battle of *Ramilies*.

25. A mortar that throws nine shells at a time.

26. A

26. A curious brass cannon, finely carved, weight 52 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lb. carrying 24 pounders, with Lord *Ligonier's* coat of arms upon it, and the names of his Majesty's principal officers of ordnance.

Besides these, there is in this room a vast number of brass cannon, all new; together with sponges, ladles, rammers, hand-spikes, wadhooks, &c. wherewith the walls are lined all round; and under the cieling there hangs on poles upwards of 4000 harnesses for horses, besides men's harness, drag-ropes, &c. This room, which is at least 380 feet in length, 50 wide, and 24 high, has a passage in the middle 16 feet wide, on each side of which the artillery are placed. In it are 20 pillars for supporting the small armory above; all hung round with implements of war: and besides the trophies of standards, colours, &c. taken from the enemy, it is now adorned with the transparent and well coloured pictures brought hither from
the

44 The Tower of London.

the fire works played off at the conclusion of the last peace.

Here a single person pays 4d. two or more 2d. each.

Of the HORSE ARMORY.

When you enter the room, the first thing your conductor presents to your notice is,

1. The figures of the horse and foot, on your left hand, supposed to be drawn up in military order to attend the kings on the other side of the Avon ; these figures are as big as life.

2. A large tilting lance of *Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, King Henry the VIIIth's general in France.* This nobleman excelled at the then fashionable diversion of tilting, and engaging King *Henry VIII.* who was likewise passionately fond of that royal exercise, gave the King such a shock with his spear, that had like to have cost him his life.

3. A

3. A complete suit of tilting armour, such as the kings, nobility, and gentlemen at arms, used to exercise in on horse-back. Likewise the tilting lance, the rest for the tilting lance, with the grand guard and the slits before the eye, thro' which they take the fight.

4 A complete suit of armour made for King *Henry VIII.* when he was but 18 years of age, rough from the hammer: 'Tis at least six feet high; and the joints in the hands, arms, and thighs, knees, and feet, play like the joints of a rattle-snake; and are moved with all the facility imaginable.

5. Some of the wooden horses, whereon the men at arms learned the art of tilting.

6. A little suit of armour made for King *Charles II.* when he was prince of *Wales*, and about seven or eight years of age; with a piece of armour for his horse's head, curiously wrought and inlaid with silver.

7. Lord *Courey's* armour, who was Grand Champion in *Ireland*; the wardens
dens

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dens shew you the very sword he took from the champion of *France*, for which valiant action he and all his successors have the honour to wear their hats in the king's presence; which privilege is enjoyed by Lord *Kinsale*, as head of that ancient and noble family, at this day.

8. Real coats of mail, called brigantine jackets: They consist of small bits of steel, so artfully quilted one over another, as to resist the point of a sword, or a musket bullet.

9. An *Indian* suit of armour, sent as a present to King *Charles II.* from the Great Mogul: It is made of iron quills about two inches long, finely japanned and ranged in rows, one row slipping over another very artificially, and bound together with silk twist.

10. A neat little suit of armour, in which is a carved figure representing *Richard Duke of York*, King *Edward* the IVth's youngest son, who, with his brother *Edward V.* were smothered in the Tower, by order of *Richard III.*
their

their uncle and guardian. The manner of their death was this: One Sir *James Tyrrel*, a strong resolute fellow, having a commission from the king for that purpose, and employing one *Miles Forrest*, a common ruffian, and *John Deighton*, his own groom, these two wretches, by night entered the room where the young princes, attended only by one servant, were confined, and, while they slept smothered them in their bed cloaths. After this, *Tyrrel* ordered them to be buried at the stair foot, deep under ground; where their bones were actually found in the reign of King *Charles II.*

11. The armour of the great *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, who was the son of a King, the father of a King, and uncle of a King, but never King himself.

12. The droll figure of *Will. Somers*, King *Henry VIIIth's* jester.

13. A collar of torment, which used formerly to be put about the womens necks that scolded at their husbands.

The

The order of the Kings of *England* dressed in armour is as follows:

1. His late majesty King *George I.* in a complete suit of armour, sitting with a truncheon in his hand on a white horse, richly caparisoned, having a fine *Turkey* bridle gilt with gold, with a globe, crescent, and star, velvet furniture laced with gold and gold trappings.

2. The late King *William III.* dressed in the very suit of armour worn by *Edward* the Black Prince, son of *Edward III.* in the famous battle of *Cressy*. He is mounted on a sorrel horse, whose furniture is green velvet, embroidered with silver, and holds in his right hand a flaming sword.

3. King *Charles II.* dressed in the armour that was worn by the champion of *England*, at the coronation of his late Majesty.

4. King *Charles I.* in a rich suit of his own proper armour, gilt with gold, and curiously wrought, presented to him by the city of London when he was Prince of *Wales*; and is the same armour that

was laid on the coffin at the funeral procession of the late great Duke of *Marlborough*; on which occasion a collar of SS's was added to, and is now round it.

5. *James I.* of *England* and *VIth* of *Scotland*. He sits on horseback with a truncheon in his right hand, dressed in a complete suit of figured armour.

6. *King Edward VI.* He is dressed in a most curious suit of steel armour, whereon are depicted, in different compartments, a vast variety of scripture histories, alluding to battles and other memorable passages. He sits on horseback, like the rest, with a truncheon in his right hand.

7. *King Henry VIII.* in his own proper armour, being of polished steel, the foliages whereof are gilt. In his right hand he bears a sword.

8. *Henry VII.* who killed *Richard III.* in the memorable battle of *Bosworth Field*. This Prince holds likewise a sword in his hand, and sits on horseback in a complete suit of armour, finely wrought and washed with silver.

9. *Edward V.* who, with his brother *Richard*, as has been said, was smothered in the Tower: he was proclaimed king, but never crowned; for which reason a crown is hung over his head: he is in a rich suit of armour finely decorated, and holds in his right hand a lance.

10. *Edward IV.* father to the two last mentioned unhappy princes. He is here distinguished by a suit of bright armour fludded, and by holding in his right hand a drawn sword.

11. King *Henry VI.*, who, though crowned King of *France* at *Paris*, lost all that kingdom: in his reign the art of printing was introduced into England.

12. The warlike and victorious *Henry V.* who by his conquests in *France* gained immortal glory. With only 9000 *English* he defeated 150,000 *French* at the battle of *Agincourt*.

13. *Henry IV. John of Gaunt's* son. His reign is made infamous by a bloody statute to burn heretics. He was notwithstanding valiant; but his courage was employed to secure himself on a throne,

The Tower of London. 51

throne, to which he had but slight pretensions.

14. *Edward III.* *John of Gannet's* father, and father to *Edward* the Black Prince, of whom we have already spoken. He is represented here with a venerable grey beard, and in a suit of plain bright armour, with two crowns on his sword; alluding to the two kingdoms, *France* and *England*, of both which he was crowned king, and was the first who quartered the arms of *France* with his who; adding the motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*.

15. *Edward I.* in a very curious suit of gilt armour, with this peculiarity, that the shoes thereof are of mail. He is represented with a battle-axe in his hand, perhaps to distinguish him from the rest, he being the only king in the line that had employed his arms against the *Turks* and *Infidels*, by an expedition to the *Holy Land*.

16. First in the line, tho' last shewn, sits *William* the Conqueror, Duke of *Normandy*, in a suit of plain armour.—

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This valiant Prince having, with his *Normans*, on some pretence of right to the crown invaded *England*, by one decisive battle accomplished his great design. This battle was fought October 13, 1066, near *Hastings* in *Suffex*, in which king *Harold*, with the flower of the *English* nobility and best warriors, were slain.

17. Over the door, as you go out of this armory, is a target, on which are engraved the figures of *Fortune*, *Fortitude*, and *Justice*; and round the room the walls are every where lined with various old uncommon pieces of armour, such as targets, caps, horses heads, and breast-plates.

Here a single person pays 6d. two or more 3d. each.

Of the JEWEL OFFICE.

Here the spectator is first of all shewn the Imperial crown, that all the kings of *England* have been crowned with since
Edward

Edward the Confessor in 1042. It is of gold, enriched with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and pearls. The cap within is of purple velvet, lined with whitetaffaty, turned up with three rows of ermine.

2. The golden globe, which is put into the king's right hand before he is crowned; and borne in his left, with the sceptre in his right, upon his return into *Westminster Hall* after he is crowned. It is about six inches in diameter, edged with pearl, and enriched with precious stones. On the top is an amethyst, of a violet colour, near an inch and an half in height, set upon a rich cross of gold, adorned with diamonds, pearls, and precious stones. They are mistaken in shewing this as the ancient Imperial diadem of *St. Edward*, that was sold by order of Parliament in the rebellion in 1742.— That now shewn was made by order of king *Charles* the Second after the Restoration.

E 2

3. The

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3. The *Golden Sceptre*, with its *Cross* set upon a large amethyst, of great value, garnished round with table diamonds. — The handle of the sceptre is plain, but the pommel is set round with rubies, emeralds and small diamonds. The top rises into a *Fleur de lis* of six leaves, all enriched with precious stones, from whence issueth a ball made of the amethyst already mentioned. The cross is quite covered with precious stones.

4. The sceptre, with the dove perched on the top of a small cross, finely ornamented with table diamonds and jewels of great value.

A bold attempt was made in the reign of King *Charles II.* to carry off these ensigns of royalty, by one *Colonel Blood*, and three accomplices, named *Desborough*, *Kelsey*, and *Perrot*. After murdering the *Warder*, they beat the crown flat with a wooden mallet, and put it into a bag, together with the sceptre: but an alarm being given, they were stopt and secured

The Tower of London. 55

cured before they had passed the outer gate.

5. *St. Edward's* staff, in length four feet seven inches and a half, and three inches and three quarters in circumference, all of beaten gold, which is carried before the king at his coronation.

6. A rich salt-cellar of state, in form like the square White Tower. It is of gold, and used only on the king's table at the coronation.

7. The sword of Mercy, the blade 32 inches long, and near two broad, is without a point and is borne naked before the king at his coronation, between the two swords of justice.

8. A silver font, double gilt with gold and elegantly wrought, in which the Royal Family are christened.

9. A large silver Font, presented to king *Charles II.* by the town of *Plymouth*.

10. The rich Crown of State, that his Majesty wears in Parliament, in which is a large emerald, seven inches round; a pearl, the finest in the world; and a ruby of inestimable value.

54 The Tower of London.

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11. His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales's* Crown. These two last named crowns, when his Majesty goes to the Parliament House, are carried by the Keeper of the Jewel Office, attended by the Warders, to *Whitehall*; where they are delivered to the officers appointed to receive them, who, with some yeomen of the guard, carry them to the robing rooms, where his Majesty and the Prince robe themselves. The King wears his crown on his head as he sits on the throne; but that of the Prince of *Wales* is placed before him, to shew that he is not yet come to it.

12. The late Queen *Mary's* Crown, Globe and Sceptre, with the diadem she wore in proceeding to her coronation with her consort the late King *William*.

13. An Ivory Sceptre, with a dove on the top, made for the late King *James* the Second's Queen, whose garniture is gold, and the dove on the top gold, enamelled with white.

14. The golden Spurs, and the Brace-
lets

lets for the wrists, worn at the coronation.

15. Lastly, the Eagle of gold, finely engraved, which holds the holy oil the Kings and Queens of *England* are anointed with; and the *Golden Spoon* that the bishop pours the oil into. The *Golden Eagle*, including the pedestal, is about nine inches high, and the wings expand about seven inches; the whole weighs about ten ounces. The head of the eagle screws off about the middle of the neck, which is made hollow, for holding the holy oil; and when the King is anointed by the bishop, the oil is poured into the spoon out of the bird's beak.

Here a single person pays 1s. 6d. two or more 1s. each.

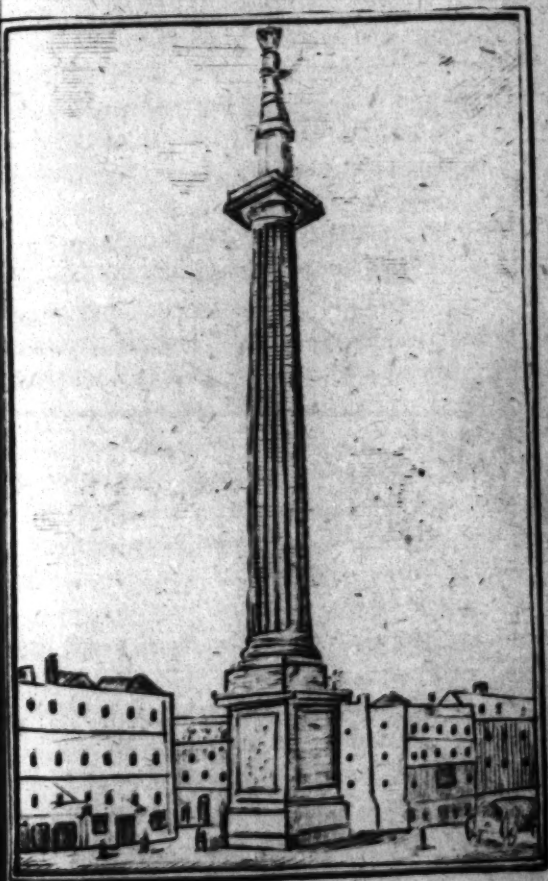
Of the MINT.

In this office all the money of *England* is coined, by means of an engine, worked

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worked by three or four men. The manner of stamping gold and halfpence is exactly the same, only a little more care is used in one than in the other, in order to prevent waste. The engine works by a spindle, to the point of which the head of the die is fixed with a screw, and in a little sort of a cup which receives it, is placed the reverse: between these the piece of metal, already cut round to the size, and, if of gold, exactly weighed, is placed; and by once pulling down the spindle with a jerk, is completely stamped. As fast as the men that work the engine turn the spindle, so fast does the coiner supply it with metal, putting in the unstamped piece with his fore finger and thumb, and twitching out the stamped with his middle finger. The silver and gold thus stamped are afterwards milled round the edges, the manner of performing which is a secret never shewn to any body.

The



Monument.

B  M

The Monument.

THE Monument is a noble fluted column, erected by order of Parliament, in commemoration of the burning and rebuilding of the city, on the East side of *Fish-Street-Hill*, in a square open to the street.

This stately column, which is of the Doric order, was begun by that great genius in architecture, Sir *Christopher Wren*, in the year 1671, and completed by him 1677. It much exceeds in height the Pillars at *Rome*, of the Emperors *Trajan* and *Antoninus*, the stately remains of *Roman* grandeur, or that of *Theodosious* at *Constantinople*; for the largest of the *Roman* columns, which was that of *Antoninus*, was only 172 feet and an half in height, and twelve feet three inches *English* measure and diameter. But the diameter of this column at the base is fifteen feet,

feet, and consequently it is 120 feet high; the height of the pedestal is 40, and the cippus or meta, with the urn on the top, 42, making 202 feet in the whole. On the cap of the pedestal, at the angles, are four dragons (the supporters of the city arms) and between them trophies, with symbols of regality, arts, sciences, commerce, &c.

Within is a large staircase of black marble, containing 345 steps, 10 inches and a half broad, and six inches in thickness; and by these there is an ascent to the iron balcony (which is the abacus of the column.) This iron balcony is over the capital, encompassing a cone 32 feet high, supporting an elegant urn of brass gilt.

In the place of this urn, which was set up contrary to Sir *Christopher's* opinion, was originally intended a colossal statue, in brass gilt, of King *Charles II.* as founder of the new city, after the manner of the *Roman* pillars, which terminated with the statues of their *Cæsars*; or else a figure erect of a woman

man crowned with turrets, holding a sword and cap of maintenance, with other ensigns of the city's grandeur and re-erection.

Prior to this, the same gentleman made a design of a pillar of somewhat less proportion, viz: 14 feet in diameter, and after a peculiar device; for as the *Romans* expressed by *relievo* on the pedestals, and round the shafts of their columns, the history of such actions and incidents as were intended to be thereby commemorated; so this monument of the conflagration and re-erection of the city of *London* was represented by a pillar in flames, blazing from the loop-holes of the shaft, intended to give light to the stairs within, and on the top was a *Phoenix* rising from her ashes, of brass gilt,

The west side of the pedestal is adorned with curious emblems, by the masterly hand of Mr. *Gibber*, father to the late Poet Laureat, in which the eleven principle figures are done in *alto* and the rest in *basso relievo*. The principal

principal figure, to which the eye is particularly directed, is a female, representing the city of *London*, sitting in a languishing posture on a heap of ruins: her head droops, her hair is dishevelled, and her hand, with an air of languor, lies carelessly on her sword. Behind is Time, gradually raising her up: at her side a woman, representing Providence, gently touches her with one hand, while with a winged sceptre in the other, she directs her to regard two goddesses in the clouds, one with the horn of plenty, and the other with a palm branch, the emblem of peace. At her feet is a bee-hive, to shew by industry and application the greatest misfortunes may be overcome. Behind Time, are citizens exulting at his endeavours to restore her; and beneath, in the midst of the ruins, is a dragon, the supporter of the city arms, who endeavours to preserve them with his paw. Still farther, at the north is a view of the city in flames, the inhabitants in consternation, with their

their arms extended upward, and crying out for succour.

On the other side, on an elevated pavement, stands King *Charles II.* in a *Roman* habit, with his temples incircled by a wreath of laurel, and approaching the figure representing the city, with a truncheon in his hand, seems to command three of his attendants to descend to her relief: the first represents the Sciences, with wings on her head, and a circle of naked boys dancing upon it, holding in her hand Nature, with her numerous breasts ready to give satisfaction to all: the second is Architecture, with a palm in one hand, and a square and a pair of compasses in the other: and the third is Liberty, waving a hat in the air, shewing her joy at the city's speedy recovery. Behind the King stands his brother the Duke of *York*, with a garland in one hand to crown the rising city, and a sword in the other for her defence. Behind him are *Justice* and *Fortitude*, the former with a coronet, and the latter with a reined

reined lion. In the pavement, under the sovereign's feet, appears Envy peeping from her cell, and gnawing a heart: and in the upper part of the background the construction of the city is represented by scaffolds, erected by the sides of unfinished houses; with builders and labourers at work upon them.

The other sides of the pedestal have each a Latin inscription. That in the north side may be thus rendered:

' In the year of *Christ* 1666, the second day of *September*, eastward from hence at the distance of 202 feet, (the height of this column) about midnight, a most terrible fire broke out, which, driven by a high wind, not only laid waste the adjacent parts, but also places very remote, with incredible noise and fury: it consumed 89 Churches, the City Gates, *Guild-hall*, many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, a vast number of stately edifices, 13,200 dwelling-houses, 400 streets; of twenty-six wards it utterly destroyed fifteen, and left

left eight others, shattered and half burnt. The ruins of the city were 436 acres, from the *Tower* by the *Thames* side to the *Temple* church, and from the north-east, along the city wall to *Holborn-bridge*. To the estates and fortunes of the citizens it was merciless, but to their lives very favourable. That it might in all things resemble the last conflagration of the world, the destruction was sudden; for in a small space of time, the same city was seen most flourishing, and reduced to nothing. Three days after, when this fatal fire had, in the opinion of all, baffled all human council and endeavours, it stopped, as it were by a command from heaven, and was on every side extinguished.

The inscription on the south side is translated thus :

Charles the Second, son of Charles the Martyr, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, a most gracious prince, commiserating the deplorable state of things, whilst

the ruins were yet smoaking, providing for the comfort of his citizens, and ornament of this city, remitted their taxes, and referred the petition of the magistrates and inhabitants to parliament, who immediately passed an act, That public works should be restored to greater beauty, with public money, to be raised on an impost on coals; that the churches and the cathedral of *St. Paul* should be rebuilt from their foundations, with the utmost magnificence: that bridges, gates, and prisons might be new erected, the sewers cleansed, the streets made straight and regular, such as were steep levelled, and those too narrow made wider. Markets and shambles removed to separate places. They also enacted, that every house should be built with party-walls, and all in front raised of equal height: that those walls should be of square stone or brick: and that no man should delay building beyond the space of seven years. Moreover, care was taken by law to prevent all suits about

about their bounds. Anniversary prayers were also enjoined; and to perpetuate the memory thereof to posterity, they caused this column to be erected. The work was carried on with diligence, and *London* is restored; but whether with greater speed or beauty, may be made a question. In three years time the world saw that finished, which was supposed to be the work of an age.

The inscription on the east side contains the names of Lord Mayors from the time of its being begun till its being completed: and round the upper part of the pedestal is the following inscription in *English*:

This pillar was set up in perpetual remembrance of the most dreadful burning of this Protestant city, begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the *Popish* faction, in the beginning of *September*, in the year of our Lord 1666, in order to the carrying on their horrid plot for extirpating the Protestant religion, and old *English* liberty,

berty, and introducing popery and slavery.

This inscription, upon the Duke of York's accession to the throne, was immediately erased: but soon after the Revolution it was restored again.

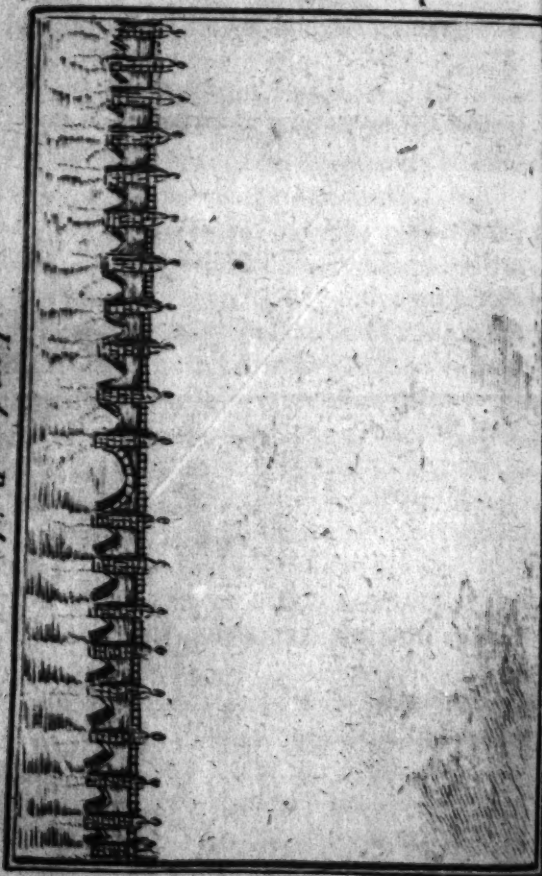
This monument, says the *Author of the Review of our Public Buildings*, is undoubtedly the noblest modern column in the world; nay, in some respects, it may justly vie with those celebrated ones of antiquity, which are consecrated to the names of *Trajan* and *Antonine*. Nothing can be more bold and surprising, nothing more beautiful and harmonious; the *bas relief* at the base, allowing for some few defects, is finely imagined, and executed as well, and nothing material can be cavilled with but the inscriptions round about it.

These, however, Sir *Christopher Wren* had prepared in a more elegant and masterly stile.

London.

B  M

London Bridge.



London-Bridge.

THE first bridge appears to have been originally built between the years 993 and 1016; since in the first-mentioned year *Anlaf the Dane* sailed up the *Thames*, with a fleet of ships, as far as *Stains*; and in the last, *Canute* caused a canal to be formed on the south side of the *Thames*, for conveying his ships above the bridge.

However doubtful the precise year in which this bridge was built may be, it is clear, that certain lands were appropriated to the keeping it in repair so early as the reign of *Henry I.* In 1136 it was destroyed by fire; and after being rebuilt in a very slight and injudicious manner, in no more than 27

F 3 years,

years, viz. in 1163, was obliged to be new built, under the inspection of one *Peter*, a priest, and a man of great reputation for his skill in architecture.

At length the continual expence of maintaining a wooden bridge becoming burdensome to the people, it was resolved, in 1176, to build one of stone; and this structure was completed in 1209.

The foundation is, by the vulgar, generally believed to be laid upon wool-packs, which opinion arose from a tax being laid upon every pack of wool towards its construction; the completion of which took up no less than 33 years.

Mr. Maitland says, that having carefully surveyed the bridge in the year 1730, in company with Mr. *Sparruck*, the water carpenter thereof, he observed, in many places, where the stones were washed from the sterlings, the vast frame of piles whereon the stone piers were founded. The exterior parts of these piles were extremely large.

large, and driven as close as art could effect; and on the top were laid long beams of timber, strongly bolted; whereon was laid the base of the stone piers, nine feet above the bed of the river, and three below the sterlings; and that on the outside of this foundation were driven the piles called the sterlings.

Mr. *Sparruck* informed him that he and the bridge mason had frequently taken out of the lowermost layers of stones in the piers, several of the original stones, which had been laid in pitch instead of mortar; and from hence they were of opinion, that all the outside piers, as high as the sterlings, were originally laid in the same manner, to prevent the waters damaging the works.

The afore-mentioned *Peter* erected a chapel on the east side of the ninth pier from the north end, and endowed it for two priests, four clerks, &c. It was dedicated to St. *Thomas*, and was a beautiful Gothic structure, 65 feet
F 4 long,

long, $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 14 in height. Great part of this edifice lately remained very perfect; it was paved with black and white marble, and in the middle was a sepulchral monument: Clusters of small pillars arose at equal distances on the sides, and, bending over the roof, met in the centre of the arch, where they were bound together by large flowers cut in the same stone; between these pillars were the windows, which were arched, and afforded a view of the Thames on each side. It had an entrance from the river as well as the street, from which there was a descent by stone stairs winding round a pillar. These stairs opened into a short passage, on the right hand of which was a cavity in the wall for holding the basin of holy water.

Yet notwithstanding all this art and expence in building the bridge with stone, it was soon in great want of repairs; for about four years after it was finished, a fire broke out in *Southwark*, which

which taking hold of the church of *St. Mary O'very's*, a south wind communicated the flames to the houses on the north side of the bridge, which stopped the return of a multitude of people, who had run from *London* to help to extinguish the fire in *Southwark*; and while the amazed crowd were endeavouring to force a passage back to the city, through the flames at the north end of the bridge, the fire broke out at the south end also; so that being enclosed between the two, above three thousand people perished in the flames, and many were drowned by overloading the vessels that ventured to come to their assistance.

By this dreadful accident the new stone bridge was in so ruinous a condition, that *Edward I.* granted the bridge-keeper a brief to collect the charity of all his subjects towards repairing it; besides which he sent letters to all the clergy, pressing them to contribute to so laudable a work; but these methods proving ineffectual, he granted a toll,
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by which every foot passenger carrying merchandize over the bridge was to pay one farthing, every horseman with merchandize one penny, and every saleable pack, carried and passing over, a half-penny.

But while these affairs were in agitation, the ruin of the bridge was completed, by five arches being borne down and destroyed by the ice and floods, after a great frost and deep snow, in the year 1282.

However, the drawbridge, which had at first a tower on the north side, and was contrived to afford a passage for ships with provisions to Queenhithe, as well as to prevent the attempts of an enemy, was begun to be built in 1426; but about ten years after, two of the arches at the south end, together with the bridge-gate, fell down; and by the ruins one of the locks or passages for the water was rendered almost useless; whence it received the name of the Rock Lock; and though these ruins have lain in water for above three centuries, they
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are still as impenetrable as a solid rock.

From that time the buildings on the bridge increased slowly ; for in 1471, when *Fauconbridge* besieged the bridge, there were no more than thirteen houses erected, besides the gate. However, in *Stow's* time, it had the appearance of a regular street, there being left only three openings, affording a prospect of the *Thames* ; and these were over the three widest arches.

Thus we see, that the bridge in *Stow's* time nearly resembled what it was before the houses were lately pulled down ; and so probably might continue till 1632, when the north end of the bridge was again destroyed by fire. These houses were mostly rebuilt in 1645, and were raised three stories high ; they were covered with flat roofs, and adorned with balustrades ; and the cellars were contrived within and between the piers.— Yet in 1666 they were again destroyed by the general conflagration, except a
few

few buildings at the south end ; and the stone work was so much injured, that the reparation of it cost 1500l.

Soon after this the houses were once more rebuilt. And in the year 1722, the then Lord Mayor and Aldermen, to prevent accidents (which frequently happened to passengers) issued an order, commanding all carriages coming from *Southwark* to keep on the west side of the bridge ; and those going from the city to keep to the east.

At length the building leases being expired, in 1746, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen came to a resolution of taking down all the houses, and to widen and enlarge one or more of the arches. Indeed, this scheme was in part proposed immediately after the fire of *London*, both by Sir *Christopher Wren* and Sir *J. Evelyn* ; but was not put in execution till 1756, when an act of Parliament was obtained for that purpose. And the houses and some of the arches being taken down, a temporary bridge was built of wood with great expedition, which

which was opened in *October* 1757. But on the 11th of *April* following this temporary passage was also destroyed by fire; which was generally supposed to have been occasioned by some vile incendiaries. However, by employing a great number of hands, and working on Sundays, the passage was opened again in a fortnight.

The great loss the city had suffered by the burning of the temporary bridge, induced the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, to apply to Parliament for relief, when an act was passed the same year, for granting the city 15,000*l.* towards carrying on the work.

To prevent posterity from being deceived by the pompous eulogiums bestowed on this bridge, which has been stiled *The Bridge of Wonders*, the following description of it will not be improper. The length of the bridge was 915 feet, and the height 43 feet seven inches. The street, which before the houses fell to decay, was pretty regularly

larly built, being twenty feet broad.— Across the middle of the street ran several lofty arches, which were designed to prevent the houses from giving way; and were therefore formed of strong timbers, bolted into the timbers of the houses on each side, and being covered with laths and plaister, appeared as if built with stone. Thus the street on the bridge had nothing to distinguish it from a narrow street, except the high arches towards the middle, and the three openings to the river on each side; but a view of it from the *Thames* was as disagreeable as possible. Nineteen unequal arches with sterlings, increased to a monstrous size by frequent repairs, supported the buildings above. The back part of the houses next the river had neither uniformity nor beauty; a great many closets projected from the buildings, and many mean necessary houses hung over the sterlings; by which means the tops of almost all the arches were hidden from the view.

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But all these deformities are now removed. Instead of a narrow street, there is a passage for carriages of 31 feet broad, with handsome raised pavements of stone on each side, seven feet broad, for foot passengers, and instead of houses projecting over the river, the sides are secured and adorned by an elegant balustrade.—It is also guarded at night by a number of watchmen, and handsomely lighted with a great number of lamps.

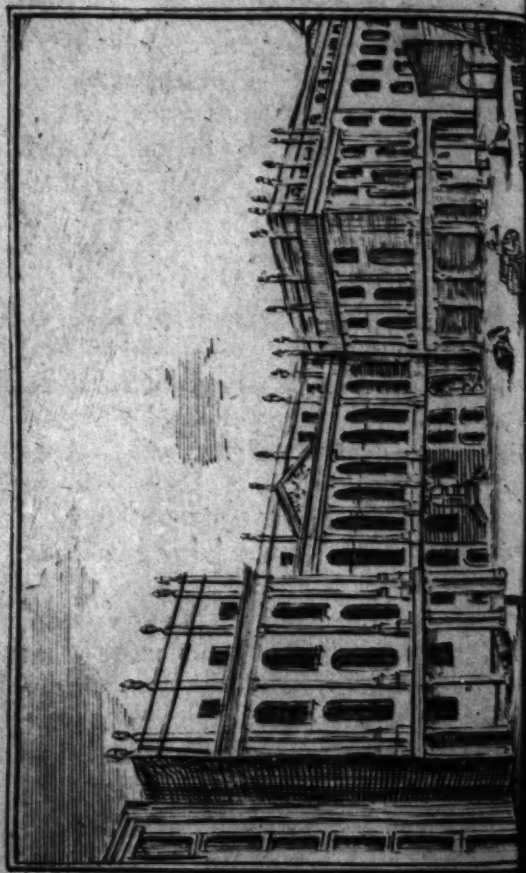
In the three first arches of the bridge next to the city are erected the *London-Bridge Water Works*, which are so excellently contrived, that the strength of an ordinary man will raise about fifty ton weight; and by this machine the city is chiefly supplied with water from the *Thames*.

The Custom-House.

IT is a commodious building, erected for the receipt of his Majesty's customs upon goods imported and exported, and is situated near the east of the *Thames-street*, its front opening to the *River Thames*.

In ancient times the business of the *Custom-House* was transacted at *Billingsgate* : but in the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, a building was erected here for this purpose ; for in the year 1559 an act being passed, that goods should be no where landed, but in such places where appointed by the Commissioners of the revenues, this was the spot fixed upon for the entries in the port of *London*, and here a *Custom-House* was ordered to be erected ;

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erected; it was however destroyed by fire, with the rest of the city, in 1666, and was rebuilt with additions two years after by King *Charles II.* in a much more magnificent and commodious manner, at the expence of 10,000*l.* but that being also destroyed by an accident of the same kind in 1718, the present structure was erected in its place.

This edifice is built with brick and stone, and is calculated to stand for ages. It has underneath, and on each side, large warehouses for the reception of goods on the public account, and the side of the *Thames* for a great extent is filled with wharfs, quays, and cranes, for landing them. The *Custom-House* is 189 feet in length, the centre is 27 feet deep, and the wings considerably more; and the building is handsomely and judiciously decorated with the orders of architecture; under the wings is a colonade of the *Tuscan* order, and the upper story is ornamented with *Ionic* columns and pediments. It consists of two floors, in the uppermost of which is a magnificent

room 15 feet high, that runs almost the whole length of the building; this is called the Long Room, and here sit the commissioners of the customs, with their officers and clerks. The inner part is well disposed, and sufficiently enlightened; and the entrances are so well contrived, as to answer all the purposes of convenience.

It is observable, that in the year 1590 the customs and subsidies of the port of *London* inwards were let to farm to Mr. *Thomas Smyth* for 20,000*l.* per ann. when it was discovered that they amounted annually to 30,309*l.* so that Queen *Elizabeth* lost every year 10,309*l.* But by the vast increase of commerce since that time, they at present bring in above an hundred times as much, the customs now annually amounting to above two millions; and yet this immense business is transacted with as much order and regularity as the common affairs of a merchant's compting-house.

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The government of the Custom-House is under the care of nine commissioners, who are entrusted with the whole management of all his Majesty's Customs in the ports of *England*, the petty farms excepted, and also the oversight of all the officers belonging to them.— Each of these commissioners has a salary of 1000*l.* a year, and both they, and several of the principal officers under them, hold their places by patent from the king. The other officers are appointed by warrant from the Lords of the Treasury.

The Royal Exchange.

THIS edifice, which is dedicated to the service of commerce, was founded by Sir *Thomas Gresham*, a merchant, distinguished by his abilities and great success in trade, who proposed, that if the city would prepare a proper spot, he would erect the building at his own expence. This proposal was accepted by the Lord Mayor and Citizens, who purchased some houses between *Cornhill* and *Threadneedle-street*, and having caused them to be pulled down and cleared away, the foundation of the new building was laid on the 7th of *June* 1566, and was finished in the *November* twelvemonth following.

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This edifice was called the *Bourse*, but it soon after changed its name; for on the 23d of *January*, 1570, *Queen Elizabeth*, attended by a great number of the nobility, came from *Somerset House*, and dined with *Sir Thomas Gresham*, at his house in *Bishopsgate-street*; and, after dinner, returning through *Cornhill*, entered the *Bourse* on the south side, where having viewed every part, except the vaults, her Majesty caused this edifice to be proclaimed, by a herald and trumpet, *The Royal Exchange*.

Sir Thomas Gresham, at his death, left the building to his lady, and after her decease, to the Lord Mayor and Citizens, and to the Mercers Company, directing the rents to support, under their inspection, lectures on the sciences, at his dwelling house, now *Gresham College*, and some charities to the prisons.

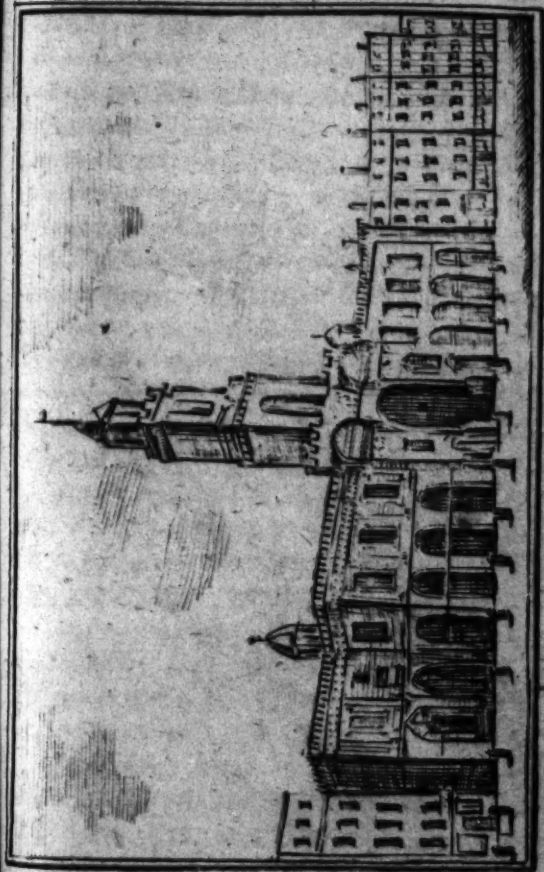
The original building was destroyed by the fire in 1666; but it soon arose with greater splendor than before. The ground plot of the present building is 203 feet in length; 171 feet in breadth;

and the area in the middle is 61 square perches. In each of the fronts is a piazza, and in the centre are the grand entrances into the area under arches which are extremely lofty and noble; on each side that of the principal front, which is in *Cornhill*, are *Corinthian* demi columns supporting a pediment; and on each side, between the columns next the street, is a niche with the figures of King *Charles I.* and his son *Charles II.* in *Roman* habits: and on the cornice between are the King's arms. On each side of this entrance is a range of windows, above which is a balustrade.—The height of the building is 56 feet on the top of which is a fane, in the form of a grasshopper, that being the crest of Sir *Thomas Gresham's* arms.

The north front of the *Royal Exchange* is adorned with pilasters of the Composite order, but has neither columns nor statues on the outside.

Within the piazza of these two fronts are two spacious staircases, with iron rails, and black marble steps; these lead

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Front of the Royal Exchange.

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lead into a gallery, that extended round four sides of the building. On one side of the gallery is the *Royal Exchange Assurance Office*; the other is employed as auction rooms for furniture; and in the vaults is the pepper warehouse of the *East-India Company*.

The inside of the area is surrounded with piazzas like the south and north fronts; above the arches of these piazzas the building is neatly ornamented with pilasters, &c. and between these pilasters are twenty-four niches, twenty of which are filled with the statues of the Kings and Queens of *England*.

These statues are disposed in the following order: On the south side *Edward I. Edward III. Henry V. Henry VI.* On the west side *Edward IV. Edward V.* with the crown hanging over his head; *Henry VII. and Henry VIII.* On the north side *Edward VI. Mary, Elizabeth, James I. Charles I. Charles II. and James II.* And on the east side are *William and Mary* in one niche, *Queen Anne, George I. George II. and George*

George III. All these statues (except the last mentioned, which has been but lately erected) were new painted and gilt in 1754.

Under the piazzas within the *Exchange* are twenty-eight niches, all vacant except two ; one in the north-west corner, where is the statue of *Sir Thomas Gresham*, and another in the south west of *Sir John Barnard*. There is also another statue of *King Charles II.* upon a pedestal in the centre of the area. In this area it is, that the merchants meet every day at twelve o'clock at noon, and a prodigious concourse of those of all nations continue there till two, in order to transact business ; but soon after that hour, the gates are shut up, and not opened again till four.

Bethlem Hospital.

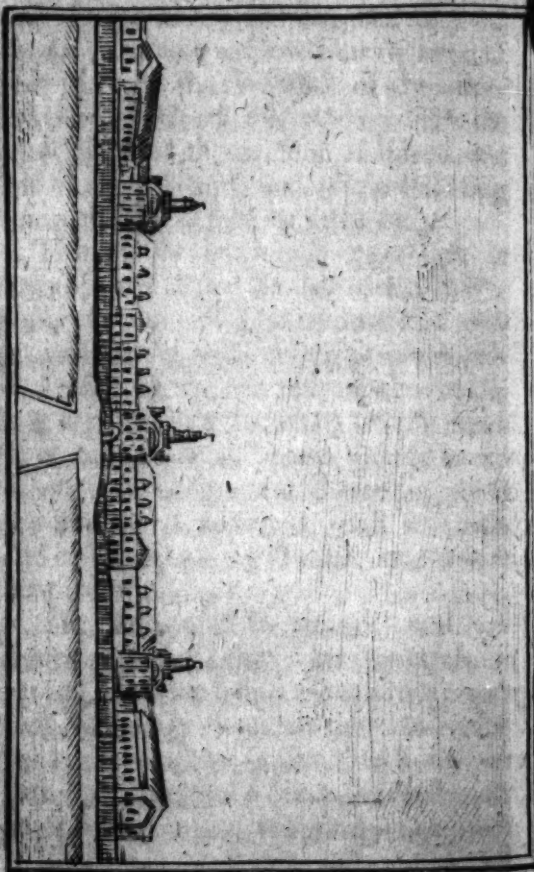
THIS was originally a priory, but founded in the year 1247 by *Simon Fitzroy*, on the east side of the place, now called the quarters of *Moorfields*, and of the burial ground of *Old Bethlem*. This priory consisted of brothers and sisters, who wore a star upon their capes and mantles, in commemoration of the star that guided the wise men in their visit to our *Saviour* at his birth. But King *Henry VIII.* giving this house to the city of *London*, it was converted into an hospital for the cure of lunatics. Being, however, in an incommodious situation, and becoming both ruinous and unable to receive and entertain the great number of distracted persons, whose friends
sued

sued for their admission, the city of *London* granted the Governors a piece of ground along the south side of the lower quarters of *Moorfields*, upon which the foundation of the present Hospital was laid in 1675, and the whole building completed in fifteen months only.

This noble edifice is 540 feet in length, and forty in breadth, and is finely situated. The middle and ends project a little, and are well ornamented; and rising above the rest of the building, have each a flat roof, with a handsome balustrade of stone, in the center of which is an elegant turret; that in the middle is adorned with a clock, and three dials, a gilt ball, and a vane on the top.

The entrance is grand, and the figures on the piers, one representing raving, and the other melancholy madness, are finely executed, and do honour to the artist, Mr. Cibber, father of the late poet laureat. Since the first erecting of this edifice two wings have been added,

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Jerusalem.

added, in order to contain a number of incurables; and before the whole is a handsome wall 680 feet long. It incloses a range of gardens, wherein such of the lunatics as are well enough to be suffered to go about, are allowed to walk, and enjoy the benefit of the fresh air.

The inside consists chiefly of two galleries, one over the other, which cross the wings, and are 193 yards long, thirteen feet high, and sixteen feet broad (without including the cells for the patients, which are 12 feet deep.) These galleries are divided by two iron gates, by which means all the men are on one side of the house, and all the women on the other; and in each gallery servants lie, to be ready at hand on all occasions. In the middle of the upper gallery is a spacious room, where the governors, and in the lower, where the weekly committee meet, and the physicians prescribe for the patients; there are also above convenient apartments for the steward and matron, the

the porter, nurses, and other servants; and below stairs all necessary officers for so large a family; also a bath, so contrived as to be either hot or cold, as occasions require.

There are generally above 200 lunatics maintained in this hospital, each of whom has a small room or cell to himself, where he is locked up a-nights, and in this room is a place for a bed; but where the patients are so senseless as not to make use of one, they are every day provided with fresh clean straw.

When a patient wants to be admitted, he is brought on a *Saturday*, when the committee meets, to be examined by the physician; and if he be judged a fit object, a warrant is drawn up for his admission by the clerk of the Hospital, to be signed by the president, or treasurer. Those who put in a patient, are obliged to give a bond, signed by two persons, to take him away when discharged, or, if he dies, to be at the expence of burying him. Their friends are obliged to find them in cloaths; but
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there is a wardrobe, from which such are supplied as happen to be neglected; and although formerly every patient paid 5s. per week, yet they are now not only excused from that, but after their recovery are furnished with medicines, gratis, to prevent a relapse. When a patient is cured, he is called before a committee of the governors and physicians, who examine him, and being found fit to be discharged, the physician gives a certificate to that purpose, and then the steward of the house takes care to have him delivered to his friends.

St. Luke's Hospital.

THIS Hospital, which, as well as that of *Bethlem*, is for Lunatics, was first established in 1751, in a house of a very plain and simple structure, at the north end of *Moorfields*. The encouragement it met with has been very considerable; and the late Sir *Thomas Clarke*, Master of the Rolls, having bequeathed to it 30,000*l.* besides several other great benefactions being left to it, the governors purchased a large spot of ground in *Old street*, between Saint *Luke's* church and the City of *London* Lying-in Hospital; on which they have erected a very elegant and extensive building. It is 493 feet five inches in front;

front; and were it not for the iron gratings that catch the eye of the spectator, it might pass for the mansion of some noble personage. It is enclosed by a strong brick wall, and before the wall in front are planted a number of poplar trees, which, with the verdant slopings within-side, have a very pretty effect as you ascend the flight of steps to enter the house. Behind is a spacious garden properly laid out; and the stair-cases, and apartments for the different servants who reside there, are roomy and convenient, though in a stile of simplicity and unornamented nearness.

Though this Hospital is said to have cost 40,000*l.* building, yet it is evident, that the Governors have not exhausted their capital in the superstructure, as the balance of the Hospital estates, in the funds, &c. as audited and allowed on the 1st of January 1790, amounted to 90,679*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* From the first establishment of this Hospital to the beginning of the year 1791, there have been admitted 4421 patients, of which

1936 have been discharged cured; and there remained in the house 173. The current expences of the Hospital for the year 1790 amounted to 2839l. 16s. 8d.

This Hospital, which takes its name from being situated in St. *Luke's* parish, is supported by voluntary subscription, and is designed as an improvement upon *Bethlem*, which was incapable of receiving and providing for the relief of all the unhappy objects for whom application was made.

Some of the reasons for setting on foot this generous design were, the expence and difficulty attending the admission of a patient into the Hospital of *Bethlem*, which had discouraged many applications for the benefit of the charity, particularly on behalf of the more necessitous objects, and of such who resided in the remote parts of the kingdom. By this unavoidable exclusion and delay, many useful members have been lost to society, either by the disease gaining strength beyond the reach of physic, or by the patient falling
into

into the hands of persons unskilled in the treatment of this disorder. And many of the unhappy persons afflicted with it have from this delay, and the want of being put under the care of those experienced in guarding against their attempts, frequently committed the most fatal acts of violence on themselves, their relations, and attendants. Had they joined this to *Bethlem* Hospital, it would have deprived it of two of its principal advantages; they being under the immediate inspection and government of its own patrons and supporters; and of introducing more gentlemen of the faculty to the study and practice of one of the most important branches of physic.

In this Hospital patients are taken in according to the order of time in which the petitions of their friends have been delivered to the secretary, without favour or partiality. They are even admitted without any expence, only such as are parish poor, who must have their bedding provided; but this

they are at liberty to take away at their discharge.

On the admission of every patient, two responsible housekeepers, residing within the bills of mortality, must enter into a bond to the treasurer for the time being, in the penalty of 100*l.* to take away the patient within seven days after notice given them for the purpose by the Committee, or the Secretary.— These securities must leave their names, with the places of their abode, in writing, at least four days before such admission, and must be approved of by the Committee; but no Governor is to be security for any patient.

The patients in the Hospital are not exposed to public view; and no money, received for the use of this charity, is expended in entertaining the General Court of Committee at any of their meetings.

But no person is to be admitted who has been a lunatic above twelve calendar months; or has been discharged from

from any other Hospital for the reception of lunatics; or who is troubled with epileptic or convulsive fits, or is deemed an idiot, &c.

The General Committee receive immediately into the Hospital any patient who shall have been discharged cured, in case such patient relapses within two months. The General Committee also take in by rotation such patients as are discharged uncured; but each of them is to pay five shillings per week, till the charity is enabled to lessen that expence.

The Magdalen House.

BEFORE we describe the present Magdalen House, it may not be improper to observe, that the generous founders of this noble charity have had the satisfaction to see their first endeavours crowned with success. In the year 1758, some charitable and liberal-minded persons first formed the idea of raising subscriptions to procure a place of reception for penitent prostitutes. A house in Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, was accordingly prepared for that purpose. It was a plain, neat edifice, with a wall, and a small area before it. To prevent these penitents being exposed to the public eye, the windows next the street were concealed by wood-work, sloping up from the bottom

bottom of each, so as to admit the light only at the top. The sides were also enclosed, so that there was no possibility of these once unhappy women either seeing or being seen by any person who passed it.

It is obvious, that there cannot be greater objects of compassion than poor, young, thoughtless females; plunged into ruin by those temptations to which their youth and personal advantages expose them, no less than those passions implanted by nature for wise, good, and great ends; surrounded by snares the most artfully and industriously laid; snares laid by those endowed with superior faculties, and all the advantages of education and fortune; who offer too commonly to transport the thoughtless girls from want, confinement, and restraint of passions, to luxury, liberty, gaiety, and joy: but when once seduced, how soon do their golden dreams vanish! Abandoned by the seduced, deserted by their friends, condemned by the world, they are not only

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deprived

deprived of their innocence, and every pleasing hope of domestic happiness; but are left to struggle with want, despair, and scorn; and even, in their own defence, to plunge deeper and deeper in sin, till disease and death conclude a miserable being. It is too well known that this is, sooner or later, the case with most of the prostitutes, in their several degrees, from those pampered in private stews, to the common dregs infesting our streets; and that far the greatest part of those, who having taken to this dreadful life, are thus seeking disease, death, and eternal destruction, not through choice, but necessity. The seeds of virtue would frequently have exerted themselves; but, alas! before this foundation was formed, the possibility was removed; and the same necessity obliging them to prey on the unwary, to diffuse contagion, to propagate profligacy, and to spread ruin, disease, and death, through a great part of the human species.

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The godlike proposal of giving an opportunity of repentance to guilt and shame, met with a suitable encouragement; and many were willing to afford them the means of recovering themselves from their otherwise lost estate; and instead of being pests, becoming useful members of society.

Influenced by such noble motives, a set of gentlemen, distinguished by their humanity and generosity, entered into a private subscription, making themselves at the same time accountable for such benefactions as should flow in from the public. Numbers liberally contributed, and in about three or four months time, the sums advanced by the subscribers amounted to 3593l. 19s. while a great number of these unhappy guilty objects of commiseration solicited for admission.

The utility of so humane and generous a charity could not fail of attracting the public eye; in consequence of which the Governors soon found themselves in a condition to extend their

plan, by erecting a more extensive and convenient house.

They therefore pitched upon a spot on the west side of the new road from Blackfriars-bridge to the Circus in St. George's Fields; where, on the 28th of July, 1769, the Earl of Hertford, President, with the Vice-Presidents and Governors, laid the first stone at the Altar of the Chapel, placing a brass plate under it, containing the following inscription:

On the 28th Day of July,
In the Year of our LORD,
M DCC LXIX,
And in the ninth year of the reign of
his most sacred Majesty,
GEORGE III.
King of Great Britain,
Patronised by his Royal Consort,
QUEEN CHARLOTTE,
This Hospital,
For the reception of
PENITENT PROSTITUTES,
Supported by Voluntary Contributions,
Was

Was begun to be erected,

And the first STONE laid by
FRANCIS, Earl of HERTFORD,
Knight of the most noble order of
the Garter, Lord Chamberlain of his
Majesty's Household, and one of his
most honourable Privy Council, the
PRESIDENT.

Joel Johnson, Architect.

This hospital consists of four brick buildings, inclosing a quadrangle, with a basin in the centre. The chapel is an octangular edifice, erected at one of the back corners; and to give the enclosed court an uniformity, a building with a similar front is placed at the opposite corner.

The unhappy women, for whose benefit this institution was formed, are received by petition; and there is a distinction in the wards according to the education or behaviour of the persons admitted; the inferior wards consisting of meaner persons, and of those degraded for misbehaviour. Each person

son is employed in some work or business according to her ability, and has such part of the benefits arising from her labour and ingenuity as the Committee judge she deserves; which sum may be increased by the bounty of the house, as favourable opportunities offer, for establishing them in the world. The articles of their employment are, making their own cloaths, both linen and woollen; knitting, spinning, making bone lace, black lace, artificial flowers, childrens toys, winding silk, drawing patterns, making womens and childrens shoes, mantuas, stays, coats, &c. but no part of their labour is to be sold in the house, but at some other place appointed by the Committee. In their work, as in every other circumstance, the utmost humanity and tenderness are observed, that this establishment may not be thought a house of correction, or even of hard labour, but a safe retreat from their distressful circumstances.

After a woman has continued three years in the house, and behaved virtuously

ously and modestly, and also been industrious, such women, upon the application of her parents and friends, or any housekeeper of sufficient credit, if such friends declare they will forgive her past offences, and will provide for her, or if such housekeeper will receive such woman as a servant, in either of these cases the governors discharge them with a discretionary bounty.

Every woman placed in a service from this house, and who continues one whole year in such service, to the entire satisfaction of the Committee, they give the woman a gratuity as a reward for her good behaviour.

The following are other rules and regulations to be observed by the penitents.

That the method of admission be by petition to the Committee, the printed form of which, with proper blanks to be filled up, may be had gratis by application at the house. That every petitioner be examined as to her health, by the Physician, Surgeon, and Matron.—
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When any petition is approved, it shall be wrote upon, *Found proper*, and signed by the Chairman. Every person upon admission shall subscribe to the rules of the house, and also enter into an agreement to pay the sum of Ten Pounds per annum for her board, lodging, and necessaries, which is to be void, provided such person continues in the house three years, or in less time, at the option of the Committee. No person admitted shall be allowed to go out of the house without special leave in writing, signed by the Treasurer or Chairman, and two of the Committee.

Each person is to lie in a separate bed, and have a chest for her cloaths and linen, under lock and key, to be kept by herself; and where the rooms will admit of it, a small closet or apartment is to be provided for the retirement of the most serious and best behaved, in the intervals of their employment, and these also considered as the reward of good conduct.

Their

Their true names must be registered; but if desirous of concealing themselves, they may have liberty to assume a feigned name. As no reproaches must be made for all past irregularities, under the several injunctions, neither shall there be any inquiries made into names or families; but all possible discouragement given to every kind of discovery that the parties themselves do not chuse to make.

Upon their admission, if their apparel is in any tolerable condition, it is to be cleaned, ticketed, and laid by, in order to be returned when they leave the house; but if such apparel be too fine for their station, it shall be sold, and the produce brought to their account. They are to wear an uniform of light grey, and in their whole dress to be plain and neat.

Each ward is to dine at a separate table. The matron is to dine at the head of the table of the superior ward; and the head of each ward is to dine at the upper end of each table, and say grace.

From Lady-day to Michaelmas they are to rise at six and be in bed at ten;
and

and from Michaelmas to Lady-day are to rise at seven, and be in bed at nine, and after that time no fire or candle shall be allowed, except in the sick ward.

They are to break fast at nine o'clock, and be allowed half an hour; and are to dine at one o'clock, and be allowed an hour: they may leave off work at six in the winter, and seven in the summer.

No governor, or any other person, shall be permitted to visit the wards, or any of the women, without leave in writing first obtained from the Treasurer or Chairman, and two of the Committee, except in cases provided for, and in all cases the matron to attend them.

Abusive or reproachful language, insolence or disobedience to the officers, indecent or profane expressions, and such kind of turbulent conduct, shall subject them to confinement in a room for six hours for the first offence. For the second offence they shall be admonished publicly by the Chaplain and the Matron; and the rest of their own ward may be appealed to for their disapproba-

tion

tion of such conduct. The third offence shall subject them to be confined for twelve hours, and to have but one spare meal during the whole day; and if found to be incorrigible, then to forfeit a certain proportion, or the whole of what hath been acquired by their labour, at the discretion of the Committee, and be subject to the consequences of their agreement; and to be dismissed the house, and never re-admitted.

Upon the discharge of such woman, her cloaths, or, if sold, the produce of them shall be returned to her, together with whatever may be due upon her account, and a certificate given her under the hands of the Treasurer, or the President, and two or more of the Committee, of her conduct and behaviour during the time of her being in the house.

The Committee will, upon the good behaviour of the women, interest themselves to obtain a reconciliation with their parents and friends, when their contract shall be cancelled.

Besides

Besides the vouchers above mentioned, and the advantages arising from their labour, a bounty may be given, at the discretion of the Committee, to such as shall be properly discharged.— This gift shall be presented not only to those who marry in a manner satisfactory to the Committee, but also to such as shall set up trades in whatever way they shall have gained a proficiency; so that nothing shall be omitted which can promote the great ends of preserving life, of rendering that life useful, and of recovering those who are now lost to the Community.

Gresham College

WAS situated within the walls, between Bishopsgate-street and Broad-street, and was formerly the dwelling of the founder, Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Knt. a merchant of *London*, and one of the company of *Mercers*, who, after he had built the Royal Exchange, bequeathed half the revenue thereof to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their successors, and the other moiety to the company of *Mercers*, in trust that the Mayor and Commonalty should find, in all times to come, four able persons to read in his dwelling house in Bishopsgate-street, lectures on divinity, astronomy, geometry, and music, and allow each of them, besides handsome lodgings in that house, the sum of 50*l.* a year; and that the company of *Mercers*

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should find three other able men to read lectures in the civil law, rhetorick, and phyfic, pay them the same salary, and allow them the same accommodations. These salaries and other bequests of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, amounting in the whole to 603l. are payable out of the rents of the Royal Exchange, and there is a grand Committee for the management of the affairs of this College and the Exchange, which consists of four Aldermen, whereof the Lord Mayor is always one; twelve of the company of Mercers, and eight of the Common Council for the city. These lectures were first read in Trinity Term, 1597, and with some interruptions have been continued to the present time.

The order of reading every term time is, Monday, divinity; Tuesday, civil law; Wednesday, astronomy; Thursday, geometry; Friday, rhetoric; Saturday, anatomy, in the morning, and music in the afternoon.

In the year 1767, Gresham College becoming very old and ruinous, and of
very

very little use, and the Excise-Office, in the Old Jewry being too small and inconvenient, government agreed with the city for the purchase of it, in order to erect the Excise-Office on that spot. — Gresham College was accordingly pulled down, and the Excise-office erected there; the lecturers were appointed to be read in a room over the Royal Exchange, and the lecturers are allowed a compensation for their apartments in the old college.

The South Sea House.

A VERY neat brick building at the north-west corner of Threadneedle-street, opposite the church of St. Martin's Outwich. In this building the South Sea Company transact their affairs.

The front is very large and plain, and is a modern edifice with stone copings, rustic quoins, and window cases. The entrance has no relation to it, and is much too fine and principal, a fault not often committed, but is only so by being in the extreme; over the entrance is raised a handsome, well proportioned window, ornamented with rustic work, in conformity to the angles of the building, and crowned with a pediment; and on the inside of the gate is a handsome square court, surrounded with a piazza, formed by columns of the Doric order.

The

The South Sea Company had the following origin: in the glorious and successful war against France, in the reign of Queen Anne, due care was not taken of the regular payment of seamen employed in the royal navy; for those necessitous and useful men had tickets granted them instead of pay; which they were frequently obliged to get discounted at 40*l.* and sometimes 50*l.* *per cent.* to avaricious men, who taking advantage of the necessities of those brave fellows, raised great estates upon their ruin.

The debt due from the Government, upon this and other accounts unprovided for by Parliament, amounted to 9,177,967*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* and these people taking it into their hands, were incorporated by act of Parliament in the year 1710; the following year the Company, after the discharge of the debt due to them from the Government, was made perpetual; and in 1714, lending the Government an additional sum of 822,052*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* the capital of the Company was, by act of Parliament, enlarged to ten

millions; for which the members received *six per cent.* interest, or 600,000*l.* *per annum.*

But in 1720 an act of Parliament was passed, by which the Company were granted the sole privilege of trading to the South Seas, within certain limits, and enabled to encrease their capital, by redeeming several of the public debts, but by the arts used on this occasion the capital stock of the Company was soon raised to thirty three millions, five hundred and forty three thousand, two hundred and sixty-three pounds. It would take up too much room were we to enter hereinto an account of the measures by which this iniquitous scheme was carried on; many wealthy persons lost their estates, and others acquired immense fortunes; and in short, a considerable number of the Directors were obliged by Parliament to refund their ill-gotten treasures.

By an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty, it was enacted, that after the 24th of June, 1733,

the

the capital stock of the Company, which then amounted to 14,651,103l. 8s. 1d. and the shares of the respective proprietors, should be divided into four equal parts, three fourths of which should be converted into a joint stock, attended with annuities, after the rate of four *per cent.* until redemption by Parliament, and should be called the New South Sea Annuities, and the other fourth part should remain in the Company as a trading capital stock, attended with the residue of the annuities or funds payable at the Exchequer to the Company till redemption, and that the Company's accomptant should twice every year, at Christmas or Midsummer, or within one month after, state an account of the Company's affairs, which should be laid before the next general court, in order to their declaring a dividend, but that such dividend would not exceed 4l. *per cent. per annum*, until their debts were discharged. That the South Sea Company, and their trading stock, should exclusively from the new joint stock of

annuities, be liable to all the debts and incumbrances of the Company; and that the Company should cause to be kept, within the city of *London*, an office, and books, in which all transfers of the new annuities should be entered and signed by the party making such transfer, or his attorney; and the person to whom such transfer should be made, or his attorney, should underwrite his acceptance, and no other method of transferring annuities should be good in law. The annuities of this Company are some of them reduced to 3l. 10s. *per cent.* and others to 3l.

It is necessary to observe with respect to this Company, that they have never carried on a considerable trade; however, by the *Affiento* contract, they had some years the privilege of furnishing the Spaniards with negro slaves for their mines and plantations in *America*, and of sending a large ship annually with *European* goods, consisting chiefly of our woollen manufactures, to the *Spanish* West Indies; and for nine years they
annu-

annually sent a small number of ships to fish for whales on the coast of *Greenland*. As they have now no trade, they only receive interest for their capital, which is in the hands of the Government, and also 8000*l.* a year out of the Treasury, towards the expence attending the management of their affairs.

The hours of payment of dividends are from nine o'clock until eleven, and the hours of transfer from twelve o'clock till one.

The days of transferring South Sea stock are Monday and Friday.

Old annuities, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

New Annuities, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Three per cent. 1751, Tuesday and Thursday, except on holidays, which are in general the same as at the Bank.

Sion College

ADJOINS to *St. Alphage's Church*, *London Wall*, was founded for the improvements of the *London* clergy and situated upon the ruins of *Elfing Spital*, which consisted of a college for a warden, four priests, and two clerks, and an hospital for an hundred old blind and poor persons of both sexes.

This College owes its foundation to *Dr. Thomas White*, Vicar of *St. Dunstan's* in the West, who, among other charities, left 3000*l.* to purchase and build a College for the use of the *London* clergy, with alms-houses for twenty poor people, ten men and ten women.— He also gave 160*l.* a year for ever to the college and alms-houses, 170*l.* for the support of the alms-people, and
40*l.*

40l. *per annum* for the expences of the foundation.

The ground was purchased in 1627; but the Library was not appointed by the founder; for a Clergyman observing to Mr. *Simpson*, one of Dr. *White's* executors, that a convenient library might be erected over the alms-house, which was then building, Mr. *Simpson* took the hint, and erected it at his own expence.

The work being finished, in prosecution of the will, a charter was procured under the great seal of *England*, in the sixth year of King *Charles I.* for incorporating the clergy of *London*, by which all the rectors, vicars, lecturers, and curates, are constituted fellows of the College, and out of the incumbents, are annually to be elected on *Tuesday*, three weeks after *Easter*, as governors, a president, two deans, and four assistants, who are to meet quarterly, to hear a *Latin* sermon, and afterwards to be entertained at dinner in the College-hall, at the charge of the foundation.

And

And in 1632 the governors and clergy being summoned, agreed upon a common seal, which had the good *Samaritan*, with the inscription, *Vade fac similiter*, and round it, *Sigillum Collegii de Sion Londini*.

The books were given by many benefactors, whose names were preserved in a large vellum book, and the library much augmented by that of the old cathedral of *St. Paul's*, which was brought to the College in the year 1747.

However the dreadful fire of *London*, which consumed so many other public structures, also destroyed this, and burnt a third part of the books, with the alms-houses, several convenient chambers for students, besides those reserved for the meeting of the governors and fellows, and for the clerk, and the library-keeper, to dwell in. The whole edifice was, however, afterwards rebuilt, except the chambers for the students; that part of the ground being let out

on

on building leases: the expence of erecting the library and alms-houses amounted to above 1300l. and the hall with the other buildings to 2000l. more.

The edifice is extremely plain, and consists of brick buildings, surrounding a square court.

Since the fire, the library has been enriched by many benefactions; particularly by a part of the books of the Jesuits, seized in the year 1670, and by the Lord *Berkley's* giving half his uncle *Cook's* books to the library: One gentleman gave the interest of 100l. to be annually laid out in books, and another 20l. *per annum* for the same use, payable by the Leatherfeller's Company: there are also a great number of other benefactors to the library, whose names are set down in a book kept for that purpose.

In order to augment the library it has been also proposed, that every
author

author be desired to give one copy of every book he publishes; and also every minister at his admission into a living; that every governor at his admission give one of at least 10s. value; and that the booksellers give one copy of every book they cause to be printed.

The library is surveyed twice a year; and had at first a librarian, an under-librarian, and an ostiary; but now one serves for all.

The alms-house consists of twenty rooms, for ten men within the College, and ten women without it. Four of whom are nominated by the city of *Bristol*, where Mr. *White* was born; eight by the Merchant-Tailors Company; six by the parish of St. *Dunstan*, where he was minister forty-nine years; and two by St. *Gregory's* parish, where he had lived about twenty years; except any of the kindred of either of his wives appeared, who were first to be considered; but these were not to exceed

ceed four at a time. The alms-people formerly received 6l. a year ; but the lowering of rents has caused the allowance to be somewhat lessened.

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